RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

October 20 --- Twenty-second Sunday After Pentecost.

RELIGIOUS SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY.

Herald Religious Correspondence.

THE PROPOSED EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL.

The Jewish Troubles in Roumania.

MORE PLAIN TALK ABOUT THE BIBLE.

Theatrical Professionals and Christianity.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS, CHANGES, &C.

Services To-day

Rev. George Mure Smith, of Scotland, now a mem ber of the New York Presbytery, will preach at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M., at the Yorkville Free Presbyterian church.

The new Universalist church at Jersey City, near Library Hall, formerly the Emory Methodist Episcopal church, will be opened to-day with appro priate services. The pastor, Rev. A. A. Thayer, assisted by Rev. J. M. Pullman and Rev. E. C. Sweetser, of New York, will officiate at the morning, afternoon and evening services, and Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., will preach on Monday evening, 21st inst., at half-past seven o'clock.

This morning, at eleven o'clock, there will be divine services at the Orthodox Eastern (Russo Greek) chapel, No. 951 Second avenue, near Fiftleth After the liturgy, which is partly in the English and partly in the Russian language, there will be a sermon in the English language.

T. G. Forster holds forth on Spiritualism at Apollo Rev. T. Street preaches at the North Presbyterian

Bishop Snow speaks at the University, at three

Father Tom Burke preaches this evening at St. Michael's church, corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-second street, on the subject of "No Salvation Out of the Catholic Church."

Rev. Dr. Flagg will preach at the Church of the Resurrection at both services.

Rev. Dr. Krotel lectures at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity.

The Foreign Sunday School Association of American Sunday School Union will be addressed by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D.; Rev. E. Eggleston, D. D.; Rev. H. D. Northrup, Rev. George Constantine, and Mr. O. C. Morse, at Association Hall.

Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach in the Anthon

Rev. William N. Dunnell will conduct services in All Saints Free church.

Right Rev. Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, will preach in Calvary church, Fourth avenue.

In the Christian church, West Twenty-clothh street, a new pastor will be installed with appro-In the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin (Lpis-

copal) services will be conducted as usual. Rev. W. T. Clarke will preach in Unity chapel,

Harlem, morning and evening. Rev. A. A. Reinke will preach in the Moravian

chanel Lexington avenue. Rev. Mr. Brigham will preach in the Catholic Apostolic church, Sixteenth street, in the even-

Rev. George H. Hepworth will preach in Steinway

Rev. Mr. Harrower will preach in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. Dr. Ewer will conduct services and preact in St Ionating' church Spiritualism in the hall corner of Broadway and

Universalist preaching in hall 124th street and

Third avenue.

terian church, West Twenty-third street, twice during the day.

day School will take place at half-past two P. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Decins, Dr. Anderson, Hugh

Stowei Brown and Colonel G. T. M. Davis. Rev. C. S. Harrower, pastor St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church, will preach this morning at halfpast ten and evening at half-past seven o'clock. Rev. John E. Cookman, pastor of Trinity Method

ist Episcopal church will preach at half-past ten A. M. and haif-past seven P. M. Rev. Fred. Evans will preach in Central Baptist church, West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue, at half-past ten A. M. Subject-"Heaven

and Earth's Noblest Toilers." At the Westminster Presbyterian church there will be preaching morning and evening by Rev.

John Kay, pastor elect. At Zion church, Madison avenue, there will b morning service at half-past ten o'clock and even

ing service at half-past three o'clock. Rev. W. A. At the Sixth avenue Reformed church there will be preaching at half-past ten A. M. by Rev Julius

L. Danner. Subject (first of a series) - "The Lamb." Also at half-past seven P. M. Subject-"October At the Fifty-third street Baptist church there will

be preaching by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Pendleton, at half-past ten and half-past seven o'clock.

Divine service will be held in St. John's chapel, Varick street, this morning, at half-past ten, and in the evening, at half-past seven. At the evening Rev. Alvah Wiswall will present statement of the condition of the poor and criminal Guild. The sermon will contain many important and suggestive facts, and will propose a practical

The Proposed Episcopal Cathedral.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Already the walls of the beautiful Roman Catholic temple on Fifth avenue have produced an effect that, doubtless, many thoughtful men and wome fully anticipated. It is now proposed to lay the corner stone of a Protestant Episcopal Cathedral that shall rear a prouder spire heavenward, as it were, in wholesome reminder to our Catholic citizens that this is a Protestant land. Wealthy New Yorkers offer millions; Trinity points to her coffers of gold: a Bishop cries, "God speed;" a religious fervor is to be quietly fanned into life; the women are to bring the tender appeal home, with eloquent endorsement, to their fathers, husbands and brothers. "A giorious Protestant Cathedral" is to rebuke the Romanist, the positivist, the free thinker, the radical. Let us look into this question calmly and intelli-

Let us look into this question calmly and intelligently. Is it not a proposition to pay the annual interest on two or three millions of dollars for purely selfish, sectional and denominational purposes? Because our irish citizens choose to construct an edifice where every cornice and capital will drip with the gall of bygone misunderstandings, of inveterate hatreds, of embitiered quarrels, will that justify us in going and doing likewise? No; a thousand times no! The age cries out against it; humanity begs for a temple dedicated to God, Virtue and Love; humanity implores us to erect an edifice over whose portais shall be written in letters of gold "For all." Let its glories, if you will, outshine St. Peter's or St. Pani's; build it in the heart of our city; let its most spacious hall, beneath its grandest dome, be called the "Hall of Humanity;" devote its secure vaults to the preservation of records and valuables, its ground floor to commerce; let the useful arts and industries have room to set up their looms and luringces for the free instruction of worthy

students; assign suitable galleries to painting and sculpture and lot the rents of the studios go toward employing capable instructors in the beautiful and ornamental; provide science with lecture rooms where the people may learn to "know themselves," and higher up in the noble edifice provide a national museum and library, so that it may be no longer said that the British Museum is the largest American übrary in the world. Sink "Church," in the narrow sense of the world, sink sect, sink denominational religion, and take not upon your souls, as you contemplate, the responsibility of setting man against his eighbor; of adding fresh fuel to the smouldering fire of old hatreds. Your millions, gentlemen, are but "trust funds." See to it that you so invest them that they bring the greatest return to the greatest number.

New York, Oct. 18, 1872. NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1872.

The Troubles in Roumania-Mr. Peixotte

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Those who have watched with pleasure the liberal course of the HERALD in dealing with questions of a race or of a religious character were aston-ished to find in this morning's issue a letter from Vienna, headed "An Improper Representative— Mr. Peixotto, a Jew, as United States Consul at the Roumanian Capital." The writer, who betrays a malice and vindictiveness denoting his sympathy with the spirit of persecution, seems anxious to terference in the internal affairs of Roumania. His informant, whom he designates as a "Roumanian gentleman temporarily residing in the French capi tal," charges against Mr. Peixotto that "he impres ses the Roumanian people as standing in the light o an oppressor." Yet the writer speaks of Mr. Peixotto "as a man of intelligence, of gentiemanly demeanor and an exceedingly kind disposition. He would, doubtless, under ordinary circumstances and at any other point, make a very good repreered the right man in the right place."

If the administration invites attack because the designation of a gentleman whom Mr. Pelxotto's assailant characterizes as "a very representative" as Consul at Bu-it, that is a heinous sin, for which administration justify itself. Inct, and I speak from knowledge, Mr. Pelxotto's residence at Bucharest as United States Consul has reflected great credit upon our country. His moral induence has been exercised in behalf of a suffering and oppressed people. His presence at Bucharest and his social relations with the Prince and the leading men of the city have been the means of checking popular outbreaks against the Jews; and Mr. Pelxotto has usually taken the initiative and secured the co-operation of every Consul at Bucharest. He has rendered services to humanity for which he deserves the respect of every honest man, and has in no instance committed his government to an act which the policy of the State Department condemns.

I ask your attention to the details of the outrages against the Jews of Ismail and Cahul in January and February, 1872; to the letter of the Consuls, dated April 18, 1872; to the letters of the Secretary of State, dated April 10 and May 13, 1872; to the action of the British, French and Italian governments uniting in a remonstrance against the wrongs and bitter persecutions of the Jews. Certainly the action of Mr. Peixotto is justified by the extraordinary crisis and deserves to be warmly commended rather than to be criticised. The conand I speak from knowledge,

wrongs and bitter persecutions of the Jews. Certainly the action of Mr. Peixotio is justified by the extraordinary crisis and deserves to be warmly commended rather than to be criticised. The concurrence of the other Consuls and the approval of their governments do certainly detract from the enormity of his offence against Roumanian independence, and our Consul at Buoharest oppresses the Roumanian people.

That there is a hatred entertained by the Roumanians against the Jews your correspondent avows; but he declares that not to be the question. The Roumanians may hate the Jews as freely as they like, but they have no right to murder and pillage and outrage the Jews. And wherefor do they hate the Jews? Because in Roumania the thrifty, industrious, peaceful Jews are a standing rebuke to the lazy, ignorant, brutal populace of native Roumanians. Because in Roumania it happens that there are Jews to whom more money is due, and these debtors propose to cancet their obligations by murdering the wives and children of their creditors. Because the government of Roumania does actually strive to repress the unruly eccentricities of the mob, and does not, when military and police are in sufficient force, permit the houses and property and synagogues of the Jews to be barned, the graveyards to be desecrated and the women and infants to be beaten and murdered.

And what are the Jews whom these wretches hate? Some of them are accused of being pediers, others sell itquor, others purchase the raven tresses of the peasant girls. And this is, in the opinion of your correspondent, a justification of Roumanian persecution against all the Jews! Nay, some are the disguised agents of Turkish slave dealers! That talls is an utter untruth will be apparent to all who know the Jewish character.

On the 29th and 30th of October there is to be accent.

On the 29th and 30th of October there is to be a On the 29th and 30th of October there is to be a conference at Brussels of Israelites from Germany, Austria, England, France, Holland and the United States, to devise means for the elevation of the moral and material condition of the Roumanian Jews. The facts, which your correspondent claims ought to be in possession of our government and people, will once more be published. In "the facts" ites Mr. Peixotto's justification, and our government and the world have been in possession of these facts and appreciate their significance.

At the Brussels Conference there will be representatives of the "Universal Israelite Alliance," which is not, as your correspondent states, a secret

sentatives of the "Universal Israelite Alliance," which is not, as your correspondent states, a secret organization, headed by the Rothschilds, but is a large and intelligent society, having branches it Europe and in America—to which anybody is eligible to membership—whose proceedings are public and open, and whose engines of oppression are schools, papers and books, wherein the leading philanthropists of Europe take a pride. There will also be representatives of the Roumanian commit

Persecuted Jews in Roumania. O THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

It was with feelings the most painful that not only I, but all my Christian friends whom I happened to meet yesterday, read the correspondence n your paper relating to the Roumanian Jews But what mortified me most were the titles with which you were pleased to head this most infamous and not disinterested correspondence. Our worthy representative at the Roumanian capital, Mr

and not disinterested correspondence. Our worthy representative at the Roumanian capital, Mr. Peixotto, is a man of sterling character, well fitted for the position he at present occupies and respected by all that have the honor to cherish his acquaintance.

As this question of Roumanian barbarities has attracted the attention of the civilized world for several years, is it not strange that now, for the first time, a solitary person, no doubt an interested one, should write a letter condemnatory of these poor Jews, whose condition can only be deplored and can only arouse the sympathy and supplicate the assistance of all well-minded and philanthropic persons, be they Jews or Gentiles?

The cry of the Roumanian Jews has been nobly responded to by their brethren throughout the whole world, and it is truly surprising that a paper of such liberal and humanitarian principies as the New York Heraldo can be led to publish such an outrageous and infammatory epistic as the one referred to is intended to be. The Jewish people, wherever freedom of conscience and of speech is tolerated, has proved itself to be liberal, upright, and an ornament to the country in which it exists. Hoping you will allow a short space for this feeble cry in behalf of humanity and civilization in your most valuable paper, I am respectfully, M. L. G.

Plain Talk for Persons Who Do Not Read the Bible. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD-

In last week's HERALD I saw an article entitled "Plain Talk for Intelligent Readers About the Bible." The article, closely considered, resolves into, first an effort to destroy the authority of the Bible and bring it into disrepute; and, second, to start a dis cussion in regard to some wonderful revelations said to be made in the presence of Dr. Henry Slade of Philadelphia. The first effort to prove the erro neous character of the Bible contains a positive misstatement. God did not command the Israelites to borrow all their neighbors' jewelry. The word "borrow" does not convey to the reader the proper meaning, unless we take into consideration this to leave the country and were very urgent to have them go, yet in the face of this they lent, or, more properly speaking, gave to them jewelry, rai-

ment, &c.
But suppose that the case was just as it is stated by "Investigator," we must not lose sight of the fact that nations as well as individuals are subject to certain laws. While they observe those laws they have certain rights which are inalienable; but when they break them they forfeit those rights in proportion to the extent of the transgression. Egyptians had sinned against the Israe ites in a most aggravated manner. This becomes evident when we consider that it was to one of their number, Joseph, that they were indebted for the means of subsistence during the seven years of famine. Yet notwithstanding this they held them in bondage for over two hur dred years and compelled them to labor under the oversignt of cruel taskmasters until they accomplished an almost incredible amount of work

an extent.

There are two facts to which I wish to call attention. The first is this:—Although Moses' mother was the sister of Kohath she was not born until after their entrance into the land of Egypt. (See Numbers xxvi., 59.) The second is the fact stated in Exodus i, 9, by which it appears that the Israelites, prior to the birth of Moses, exceeded the Egyptians in number, and the testimony concerning them is they multiplied and waxed very mighty. Add to this eighty pears (the age of Moses at the time of exit) in which to multiply and the account does not seem so very far outside the bounds of belief.

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It might be well for "Investigator" to notice what immense strides in the line of progress have been made in our own country. Less than one hundred years ago she was a British colony; now she is a mighty Republic, with a population of over forty millions.

made in our own country. Less than one hundred years ago she was a British colony; now she is a mighty Republic, with a population of over forty millions.

There is one more thought in regard to the rate of increase. The Israelitish women considered it their highest honor to be blessed with a large family of children; the women of the present age consider it, if not a positive disgrace, to say the least, very inconvenient. Then, as if not satisfied with the old Testament, the New is approached. The impression made here is that the writer knows very little about them except what has been learned from other sources. Indeed, the whole position very nearly resembles that of the dog that contents himself to gnaw the bones while some one else eats the meat. And yet "Investigator" has the hardthood and presumption to say:—"When Moses' Infamous record and his fabulous accounts of Creation, Deluge, Egyptian plagues and incredible numbers of people and equally incredible numbers of a barbarous age are a little better cleared up and relieved from the suspicion and obscurity in which they lie concealed we shall be better prepared to base our arguments upon the infallibility of the Scriptures. Well, who, in the name of all Christendom, let me ask are we that attempt to raise objections against a book that has been the object of so much research, and is to-day received and acknowledged as God's truth by all the principal nations of the earth? But enough of this; the animus of the whole thing appears to be to introduce an investigation in regard to certain revelations said to be made in the presence of Dr. Henry Slade, of Philadelphia. "lavestigator" says the Doctor's honesty is undoubted. This is questionable. Admitting all that is stated in regard to the communication being written, what evidence have we that the Doctor cannot thus explain it upon other principles than that of spirit presence? But suppose the Boctor cannot thus explain it, does that prove that no one else can account for it? The joining of hands across the

Plain Talk for Intelligent Renders About

the Bible. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The letter signed "Investigator" in the HERALD excites my attention. With reference to the Bible and its errors I beg to state that it is a grain of of chaff in a bushel of wheat. There is quite enough of that which is good in it to prevent that which is bad in it from hurting any one, provided it be read and received in a proper spirit. It is a collection mostly of spiritual information conveyed to prophets or spiritual mediums of whom-without reference to His divinity-Christ was the chief or most perfect. Now, spiritual influence is of kinds-good and bad-and all but Christ were and are hable to follow out Christ were and are hable to follow out the promptings of evil influence; even the prophets were unwittingly in some instances under such influence. Therefore, in reading some portions of the Bible which your knowledge of good and evil prompts you to believe are repugnant to good teaching, ask yourselves, Would Christ have supported such a course of action? Would He have sanctioned such a deed? If you feel that, judging from His life upon earth, He would not, then you may lairly put down such as proceeding from evil influence, and not by the will of God. Christ must be the touchstone of truth in all doubts.

I nave come over fourteen thousand miles under

I nave come over fourteen thousand miles under spiritual influence, and I regret to say that I find the spirituals of America.to realize the fearful fact that the nearer you get to the truth the greater the danger to the soul. There is less of true humanity in them, less of that soul-absorbing feeling we call sympathy among them, than is to be found with the doctrinal Christians, and this should not be. With reference to the writing on the slate I have no hesitation in stating it to be a cheat, and defy any number of spiritual mediums to prove the contrary in my presence. If "Investigator" honestly believes it to be true then she must have unknowingly written it herself under magnetic or mesmeric influence; be true then she must have unknowing; it herself under magnetic or mesmeric influence; but Dr. Slade cannot have been deceived nimself in this matter. The assertion that spirits can, without mortal agency, hand flowers to persons or trace a drawing is equally untrue and impossible.

CORBIN LAMS.

Are Members of the Theatrical Protession Necessarily Sinful?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
One of the most instructing and interesting of the many features in your valuable journal are the sermon reports. In reference to this fact I would like to say a few words on page four, column three, giving the proceedings at Madison square Presbyterian church. Mr. Collins, in his report of the con version of a young man, says, "He had been travelling with the 'Black Crook' Company. His father and mother are now with a cir-cus, and altogether he and they had been pretty hard cases." You will pardon me for occupying your time in debating Mr. Collins' method of putting the case. As it stands there is but one inlerence to be drawn, namely—that from their connection it could not be otherwise, as all such must be hard cases and out of the pale of society and Curistianity. Is this right, and is it a Christian method of putting an illustration? Is it likely that one of that proscribed profession will have his thoughts turned heavenward by such an insulting allusion to his avocation? I deny, most emphatically, the imputation contained in the remark of Mr. Collins. That these people are hard cases simply because they belong to the theatrical or equestrian profession. There may be (and I do not wis) to deny that there are) exceptions, but no man has a right to condemn a class of honest people, some of them bright examples of temperance and all charitable. I have the pleasure of knowing ladies and gentlemen in each one of the variety of branches, and I can honestly say that they will compare very favorably with an equal number of ladies and gentlemen in any other walk of life not under the ban.

Simply throwing this out as a suggestion for your fertile pen to rebuke these over zealous Christians, I am, very truly, a member of the Y. M. C. A. occupying your time in debating Mr. Collins' method

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Does not Mr. Hepworth "deny the Bible" and faisify James, who asserts, "Is any sick among you? Let him call for the old men of the Church, and et them pray over him, anointing him with oil in then pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord, and the prayer of faith shall save the sick and the Lord shall raise him up." Mr. Hepworth asserts:—"It is always a mistake to pray for a physical change," and, specifically, that he declines to pray for the hopelessiy sick, and prefers to psychologize the lamenting friends by praying in their presence that they may be converted to a submissive state of mind.

A SPIRITUALIST.

A SPIRITUALIST. Father Tom Burke and Pope Adrian IV.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
In the lecture of the Rev. Father Tom Burke, as published in the HERALD of Friday, the reverend ecturer inadvertently committed serious error in his statement relative to the buil of Pope Adrian IV., by which the Pontiff donated the Kingdom of Ireland to King Henry II. The reverend lecturer ays:-"Henry II., the English King, to whom this bull is stated to have been given, had instigated the murder of St. Thomas h-Becket, and is it likely the Pope should have selected such an agent for Now, we ask in consideration of these facts, had | the pacification of Ireland?" From this the rev-

erend gentleman would lead us to infer that the murder of St. Thomas à-Becket had occurred previous to the issuing of the bull, whereas the bull was granted sixteen years after."

Now, sir, historical dates cannot be falsified, and from these it appears that Henry II. was crowned in 1154, and in a few months after, in 1155, the bull was granted through the negotiations of Jonn of Salisbury, a learned monk, conferring the dominion of Ireland on this monarch. Thomas à-Becket was assassinated in the Cathedral of Canterbury on the 9th of December, 1170, just sixteen years after the date of the bull. How then, I would ask, could the Pope be influenced either in granting or refusing his assent to this measure by an event which took place sixteen years after? Furthermore, not Adrian IV, but Alexander II. was Pope at the time of the murder of Becket. By a rare coincidence both Protestants and Catholics are equally positive in denying the authenticity of this Fapal bull, the former from an unwillingness to admit that their ascendancy in Ireland was derived from a power which they detest, and the latter being disinclined to believe that dominion over their Church and country was given by the Roman Pontif to the ruler of a strange land. The writer could add many more important facts relative to this subject were he not reluctant to trespass too much on your valuable space.

Father Tom Burke on Columbkill.

Father Tom Burke on Columbkill. The Very Rev. Father Burke, the celebrated Dominican preacher, is to deliver a lecture next fonday evening in St. Columba's church, in Twen ty-fifth street. The subject of the lecture will be "St. Columbkill." This subject, it is said, is a fa-"St. Columbkill." This subject, it is said, is a favorite one with "Pather Tom," and in dealing with which he is heard to the best advantage. The theme seems to be near and dear to his heart and draws forth all that eloquence and brilliancy of thought with which he of all preachers knows so well how to invest his discourses. The lecture will doubtless be a great treat to the congregation of the church and to all others who may be fortunate enough to secure tickets beforehand.

The Catholic Union-1872-'73.

The Catholic Union met recently, at the rooms of the Xavier Union, and selected their officers for the ensuing year, commencing on the second Wednesday of October. The officers consist of Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, LL. D., Corresponding Secretary; Charles N. Morse, Recording Secretary; William J. Hughes, Treasurer; Executive Committee, Dr. Henry J. Anderson, Richard H. Clarke, Franklin H. Churchill, Joseph Thoron and Judge Denis lin H. Churchill, Joseph Thoron and Judge, Denis Quinn. The number of members for the past year was 4,645. Parochial sections have been established in a large number of the parishes in this city, and the work of organization is to be vigorously pushed. The Union promises to its members two lectures by distinguished gentlemen and four solemn nigh masses during the coming year, three of them to be on the principal national holidays—viz.. Thanksgiving Day, February 22 and Fourth of July. A list of the gentlemen from whom cards of membership can be obtained will be found in another column.

Rev. F. G. Clark, D. D., received twenty-three persons into the membership of the Tompkins munion last Sabbath, of whom seventeen joined by letters from other churches and six on proles-sion of their saith. This makes a total of seventy-six persons received into this growing congrega-tion in the first month of Dr. Clark's pastorate.

Important Address-The Expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany and the Xavier

Alumni Sodality. Cor unum et unima Tra

At a meeting of the Xavler Alumni Sodality, held n Sunday, October 6, 1872, it was unanimously resolved that an address should be prepared and published and a copy forwarded to the Superior General of the Jesuits, expressing the indignation of the Sodality at the recent persecutions of the order in Germany. The committee appointed have prepared the following address:-

prepared the following address:—
To the Very Reverend Peter Beckx, Superior-General of the Society of Jesus:—
Very Reverend Father—The religious persecutions inaugurated by the government of Germany must surely excite the condemnation of all just and liberty-loving men of whatever creed or nationality. As Catholics we feel particularly moved to indignation and sorrow at these blows directed at our Holy Church, culminating, as they so recently have done, in the decree expelling the Society of Jesus, and, in the language of the act, all "orders akin to it, and congregations of a similar character."

ciety of Jesus, and, in the language of the act, all "orders akin to it, and congregations of a similar character."

Without alleging a specific charge and permitting opportunity of refutation; without consulting the desires of the people, but in opposition to the wisnes of, at least, a large proportion, thus to proscribe, at a moment's warning, an entire class, on account of religious opinion, is surely a despotic step, unworthy of European civil-sation and prophetic of danger to the future liberties of Germany. In the hour of complete and unquestioned military triumph, with no need to fear internal cissensions, with a people eager to resume the relations of peace, and to cement fraternally the unification of the empire, the imperial Cabinet have undertaken to assail the religious faith of more than twelve millions of the people, depriving the standard bearers of that faith of their liberty of thought and speech, and exiling them from their homes, from their churches and schools, and all their benevolent institutions.

The guarantees of the constitution are disregarded, the natural and hallenable rights of every man overridden; the faithful and patriotic services and sacrifices of the Catholic community during the late war are ignored—their youth are deprived of their best instructors, the people of their most valued spiritual consolers—and institutions devoted by private free-will offerings to the uses of aducation and religious worship, to the care of the

valued spiritual consolers—and institutions de-voted by private free-will offerings to the uses of education and religious worship, to the care of the sick, the poor and the unfortunate—the rearing of conscientious and useful citizens, the preven-tion of crime and the cultivation of virtue, are closed by the State towards whose welfare they were established. Under the sweeping language of the decree even orders of holy women, devoted to works of charity, have been broken up and ex-tied to other lands.

These are already the actual results of the unjust and indefensible measures of the imperial govern-

These are already the actual results of the unjust and indefensible measures of the imperial government, in their endeavors to strike at the Catholic Church, and to establish the new doctrine that States have the right to define and reconstruct the religious faiths of their inhabitants. Frederic the Great, who laid the foundations of the present German Empire, was wiser far when he declared, in speaking particularly of the Jesuits:—"in the Treaty of Breslau I gdrannteed the status quo of the Catholic religion, and I have never found better priests in every respect. I am determined to retain them in my state."

We feel, indeed, that in the trials of the Church the Society of Jesus has well deserved the testimony of truth and gratitude from every Catholic. Founded simultaneously with the so-called Reformation, it has been a strong arm of defence of the Church in its resistance to the growing unbelief and materialism of the subsequent centuries down to this very hour. It has borne the brunt of every battle. Often stricken down, sometimes aparently annihilated; yet, with the eternal vigor of truth, though crushed to earth, it has always again arison. Its missionaries have penetrated beyond all others to the most remote recesses of the globe, carrying with them to barbarian nations he knowledge of Christianity, the iluminations of science and the improvements of the useful arts. What country owes to the Jesuits a greater debt than our own? To its farthest limits, in many cases, their footsteps have first led the way. Throughout its broad extent everywhere are found the evidences of their peaceful progress—their missions, their churches and their schools. The early history of America relates, on many a page, the toils and sacrifices of these inspired pioneers.

page, the toils and sacrifices of these inspired pioneers.

In Europe their missionaries, theologians and philosophers, numbering the profoundest thinkers and most learned writers, have educated and elevated the people, enlighted and liberalized the aristocracy, added valuable discoveries to science, and everywhere zealously carried forward the work of the sanctification of souls. Opposed with calumny, exiled, put to death, this heroic order has given testimony as none other, in modern times, of its unselfish sincerity and its devoted ardor wherever the glory of God was at stake. Rejecting, as they oblige themselves to do, earthly distinctions—teaching, as they can only do, that no end can justify the slightest offence against the law of God, they have yet been slandered as the representatives of the most unscrupnious craft, and hated, reviied and persecuted, by turns, on every hand.

hand.

The people of this land can judge the Jesuits by their own experience. If they have ever uttered doctrines subversive of our government, if they have ever taught that crimes are justified by the end to be attained, they can claim no sympathy, no remonstrance from our people. But if, as they have surely done, beneath the weight of old-time prejudices and watched on every hand for a misstep or an objectionable word, they have labored devotedly and uncomplainingly towards the material and spiritual welfare of the land, spreading the truths of Christian faith and Christian knowledge together, restraining, in quiet ways, the commission of crime, enforcing those restraints of conscience and implanting those principles of virtue which alone can make good citizens and insure the perpetuity of liberty—if they have done aught of this, they have well deserved that the American people should raise, as they have done so many times when other lands and peoples have been oppressed, a cry of indignation and remonstrance at this latest outrage on universal liberty itself.

For ourselves we know that they have done this, and more. For these holy men have been to us, each and 3:1, faithful teachers, wise counsellors—consoiers zo our hours of affliction. While, then, we lift our feeble voices in their behalf, in the hope that we may arouse a mighter echo, we feel assured that, in the good time of that Master for whose name's sake they are hated and reviled by all men, they that go forth and weep, bearing precious seed, will come again with rejoicing.

WILLIAM LUMMIS, President.

WILLIAM LUMMIS, President.

WILLIAM DUMONN HARRIS, JOHN C. MCLOUGHLIN. hand.

The people of this land can judge the Jesuits by their own experience. If they have ever uttered

Ministerial Movements, Changes, &c.

Conference, paster of the Methodist Episcopa church, Bennington, Vt., has been appointed Superintendent of Schools for that town. Bishop Miles, of the Southern colored Methodist Episcopal

church, recently organized an annual conference for Missouri and Kansas, with eleven travelling and thirteen local preachers, 670 members, five

Rev. P. N. Miller has been elected Pre the Central Ohio Conference Seminary, located at Maumee city. Rev. B. Hawley, D. D., of the Troy

Sunday schools, sixteen teachers and 153 scholars. Two deacons and two elders were ordained at the Smiley has been preaching for and assisting Rev. Dr. Warren and other Methodist ministers in Philadelphia in revival services. Rev. Mrs. Van Cott, of Boston, will preach in Forty-third street Methodist Episcopal church, this city, to-day. A reopening and reunion service will be held in Seventh street Methodist Episcopal church (after extensive improvements have been made) to-day, at which Bishop Janes and Rev. Dr. Reid will officiate with the pastor. This is the church that Paul Falk has been trying to tire out with his orchestral Sabbath music. 'The Methodist Episcopal church at Wellsville, N. Y., naving been enlarged and greatly improved, will be re-opened on Sunday next. Rev. W. Cochran is pastor. Rev. C. C. McCabe and Rev. Richard Haney are to dedicate a new Methodist Episcopal church at Keithsburg, Ill., October 27. The chapel of the Methodist Episcopal church at Greensburg. Ind., will be dedicated on the last Sunday in October. Bishop Wiley and Rev. J. H. Baylis are to officiate. The Rev. F. A. Spencer, of the Ohio Conference, has been appointed to the Italian mission, to co-operate with Dr. Vernon. Mr. Spencer and his wife have the missionary spirit and understand the Italian language well. Four young women start for the East this year, under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. This will give the society twelve missionaries in heathen lands. They are superintending girls' schools, carrying on zenana work, training Bible women, and, in connection with the wives of the missionaries of the Parent Board, working in all ways for the extension of Christ's kingdom. Rev. A. B. Corliss, a local preacher, has been elected Principal of the Oxford High School, Chester county, Pa., and has accepted the position. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Wakefield, Mass, are arranging to build a large church edifice. Rev. C. L. McCurdy, pastor. The Hamiline Methodist Episcopal church in Washington, D. C., is progressing so rapidly in its A debt of \$10,900 on the Methodist Episcopal church at Morristown, N. J., Rev. Dr. Burr, pastor, was removed a couple of Sundays ago. church property, exclusive of parsonage and grounds, is valued at \$165,000, and is now free from debt. Rev. J. P. Macauley, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Hackensack, N. J., has resigned his pastorate, owing to continued ill health. The Methodist Episcopal church at South-bridge, Mass., has sent seven young men into the ministry within twelve years. The minister of the Congregational church in Buckland, Mass., died recently, and the church got no man to take his place. The Methodists of the town invited their congregationalist brethren to worship with them. They did so; but the church was too small for the place. The Methodists of the town invited their Congregationalist brethren to worship with them. They did so; but the charch was too small for the united congregations. So they transferred themselves to the vacant church, where they live in great peace and are prospering under the ministry of the Methodist pastor. Rev. G. S. Booth, of the New England Conference, is slowly recovering from a serious and protracted illness. The anniv-rsary of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in Philadelphia next Thursday, and services in the society's interest will follow on the Sabbath after. Rev. Dr. Curry has returned from a brief visit to the Central and Wesfern New York Conferences. Dr. Dashiell, Misslonary Secretary, is now on a visit to the Southern Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. H. W. Reed, of the Upper lows conference, has been appointed indian Agent at Fort Hall, Indian Territory—an excellent appointment, it is said, Rev. Clark P. Hard, of the srie conference, has been transferred to the Western New York Conference, which met instweek at Rochester. Rev. J. H. Champion, of North Egremont and Hilsdale Centre charges, is taking his vacation now instead of in the Summer, and among the Rocky Mountains and buffalo hunting on the plains instead of at the fashionable watering places. President Hall, of Johnson College, Mo., is spending a few days in this city in behalf of the interests of his institution. Rev. C. W. Miller has been appointed agent of the Kentucky Wesleyan University. Rev. W. H. Thomas, of the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has had charge of the Normal School at Rome, Ga., is now in this city seeking aid to the extent of a few hundred dollars for the cause of education among the colored people. Dr. Rust, the Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Ald Society, has appointed Rev. B. C. Hammond and wife, of the Northwest Iowa Conference, to Austin, Texas, to take the charge of a training school for teachers and preachers, u An immersed enthusiast writing to the National Baptist objects to the natural rainting of "The Bap-tism of Pocahontas" at Washington because it does not represent that aboriginal damsel as going into the pool. The editor of the Lutheran Observer there-fore goes for this "insectarian" Bantist's scale and

over to Barnum or some other showman. The Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Boston, a couple of weeks ago, in a sharp and rather unethristian letter, fired his arrows at Dr. Pentecost, of Brooklyn, for his liberal Christian administration of the Lord's Supper to a "mxed" member. Dr. Pentecost did not reply, but Dr. Wayland Hoyt, a denominational neighbor, though not a close communionist, steps to the front in desence of Dr. Pentecost, and sharply criticises both the manner and the matter of his Brother Futton's letter, which he characterizes as "a politico-stump-speaking method of controversy, which ought not to be so much as named among Christian men." The Rev. T. J. Mellish, of Chienmatt, in an article in the Baptist Union, defending Dr. Pentecost's action, is very sarcastic on "Baptist usage and order," on which close communionists tay so much stress. He shows, from the Scriptures and the practices of the early Christians, that baptism by immersion was not a prequisite to participation in. "the communion of the body and blood of Christ," and that proper yand really the sacrament was ordained be earled in private houses rather than in local of bearing in the sample of the Israelites eating the passoving the example of the Israelites eating the passoving the example of the Baptis membership of the city. A mew church has been mill the Enon, about forty miles from Chienmatt, and fifty-thee persons have been baptized there within two charles, and while the held church is languishing the united only are doing nobly. There are four bodies of colored Baptists in the city, among whom a great deal of good work is done by devoted pastors. The Baptists of Mankato, Minn., number lorty-dive in a population of 5,000. Within the bounds of the Minnesota Baptist church of Cincinnati is without a pastor and the commendership of the city. There are twenty-four churches in the State, composed of foreigners, of which number eighteen are supported by Scandinavians. Five are German churches. There are 172 Baptist church in his charge and he has coclesiastical year ending in September. There are twenty-four churches in the State, composed of the state of the State, composed to the state of the State of the State, the State of the

aided in erecting eleven other church buildings, six of which are in the capital and the rest in the district and in Maryiand. Dr. Smith has made 36,724 pastoral visits during that time and received in the church. Rev. Dr. Hawley, the esteemed and catholic-spirited pastor of the First Presbyterian church. Auburn, N. Y., has resigned in order to accept the pastorate of a church in Hartford. Rev. W. W. Totheroh, a young member of the Northern New York Conference, has united with the Presbyterian Church, and has accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Waynesburg. Rev. W. H. Mitchell, D.D., President of Florence Female College, is so extremely ill that his life is despaired of. William Le Conte, of the last graduating class at Columbia, has just been ordained by the Presbytery of Augusta an evangelist. He goes to South America as a missionary. Rev. C. L. Hogue, late graduate of Union Seminary, has been appointed city missionary by the Presbytery of Louisville. Rev. C. R. Vaughn has received a call to the church at Macon, Ga. He was at one time pastor of the First church, Lynchburg, Va.

burg, Va.

The venerable Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, senice bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and now about eighty years of age, is coming to Hoboken, N. J., to reside for the next two years. A meeting of the clergy and laity of the Episcopal churches in this city was held in St. Ann's church, in Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, on Wednesday evening, to adopt measures to found a "Home for Old Men and Aged Couples" in this city. A committee, consisting of Drs. Tuttle and Gallaudet and Messrs, Thomas P. Cummings, William Niblo, A. B. McDonald, J. C. Kendall and L. W. Wells, was appointed, with power to hire the house adjoining St. Luke's church, with its turniture, at an annual rental of \$2,500, for such home. The sum of \$1,600 was subscribed at the meeting, and the committee were authorized to collect other the surface of the content of the surface of the content of the content of the committee were authorized to collect other than the committee were authorized to collect the content of th ture, at an annual rental of \$2,500, for such home. The sum of \$1,600 was subscribed at the meeting, and the committee were authorized to collect subscriptions for this laudable purpose. The Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., the earnest and eloquent rector of Grace church in this city, is spoken of as the successor of Bishop Eastburn (decased) in the diocess of Massachusetts. Dr. Potter is a gentleman of most agreeable manners and pleasing address; he is now in the prime of mature manhood; he is one of the most prominent clergymen in the American Church; he is a sound, conservative churchman, of excellent natural endowments and of solid and graceful acquirements. Dr. Potter is a son of the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, once the distinguished Bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, and a nephew of Bishop Potter, of New York.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

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ROMAN CATHOLIO.

The Catholics of Long Island dedicated two new churches last Sunday—one at Hewlett's Station to St. Joseph and one in the Eastern District of Brooking to the County of Long Island dedicated two new churches last Sunday—one at Hewlett's Station to St. Joseph and one in the Eastern District of Brooking to the County of the Long of

salver and goblets, and a black marble clock and pair of mantel ornaments, appropriately inscribed.

The Jewish Messenger advocates union services among Hebrew congregations on Thanksgiving Day, so as to secure something more than a dozen worshippers in their temples on that day. And besides, it would do much, the Messenger thinks, to promote goodwill among the members. The laraelites of this city are trying to organize a publication society in this city, with the laudable purpose of founding a cheap Hebrew literature for the young; but its projectors meet with very poor success. Among the 60,000 Jews in New York only two hundred nave been found willing to subscribe \$3 a year toward the society's funds. The Jewish press is becoming earnest in its advocacy of a native ministry for American pulpits, but there is not enterprise nor interest enough among wealthy Israelites here to establish a theological seminary for the education of young men as rabbies. Dr. Felsenthal, of Zlon's congregation in Chicago, therefore proposes that a fund be raised sufficiently large that its interest may be applied annually to the education of American students for the ministry in German rabbinical schools where everything is ready at hand while it would take halt a century to get a school as forward here. He would also have Biblical schools founded in all the large citles of this country where Jews are populous as preparatory educators of such students. The Rev J. W. Schenck was installed on Friday last, by the Classis of Hudson, as pastor of the Reformed church of Claverack, N. Y. Dr. Rulf, of Memel, publishes a call on the benevolent to assist the sufforing Jews of Schaulen, in Russia. They lost all their property by a great conflagation, and now the cholera has made its appearance, and the Russian Winter.

in Russia. They lost all their property by a great conflagration, and now the cholera has made its appearance, and the Russian Winter is fast approaching. Three thousand people attended service in the Temple on Fifth avenue, one thousand five hundred in the Lexington avenue, Norfolk and Thirty-ininth street Temples, one thousand in the Thirty-ininth street Temples, the Thirty-fourth, Clinton and Jews united in worship on Saturday last—Yom Kippen—fifty thousand yourse at sundown proclaimed Israel's watchword. Quite a respectable Jewish Messenger, not one-tenth properly observe the Sabbath. The Temple Adas Jeshurun made a collection last week in aid of the Roumanians. Quite a large sum was received. The other congregations will soon be called upon for a similar purpose.

LEXINGTON AVENUE SYNAGOGUE.

Exposition of Scripture-Two Pictures of Life Explained by Dr. Huebsch.
After the solemnities of the Atonement a season

of rejoicing comes to the Israelites in the course of their festivals; and such season is now upon them in the Tabernacle Feast, during which it is customary in the orthodox synagogues to read the Book of Ecclesiastes, a portion of which Rev. Dr. Huebsch read and expounded to his congregation yesterday. The Doctor and his congregation are not so radically given to reform that they will throw away everything promiscuously because it is old or orthodox. Hence he has retained the old prophetic custom of expounding the Word of God. n course, as well as of sermonizing from particular Every second Sabbath is given to exposition, the

alternate Sabbath being devoted to sermons. Last Thursday being the beginning of the Tabernacles feast the Doctor preached on the nature and origin of this feast, and to-day he took the